

(TRANSLATED BY ERNEST A. VIZETELLY.)

When Abbé Froment was about to enter the Palais-Bourbon he remem-

Pierre noticed that Massot had seated himself on the bench facing him. With his lively eyes and ready ear listening to everything, noting it, Massot had scented a debate, and come to see if he could not pick up material for "copy."

coming all
cameras, the young politicians
long teeth, were beginning to sm
him. Moreover, beneath the os
tion of his demeanour, and the
of his eloquence, there was a
hesitating, sentimental nature,

Pierre, meantime, felt most
rested in the tempest which the
of a Ministerial crisis was stir-
up before him. Not only the
like Duthil and Chaigneux, pa-
feeling the ground tremble be-
them, and wondering whether
would not sleep at the Marais

prison. Duvillard who sent me to you,

mon-|turn, reappeared amidst a stream

OF Estimates From presentation: Mr. J. M. HARRIS -

EVER

1837-1897.

With reference to the desire of the Lord Mayor-Elect to entertain on November 9 any surviving guests of the banquet of 1837, when the Queen attended, it is stated that in addition to her Majesty and the Duke of Cambridge, there is only one person living of whose presence at the banquet there can be no doubt. This is Mrs. Caroline Wheeler, a lady living at South Wimbledon. She has written to the Lord Mayor-Elect (Ald. and Col. Davies, M.P.) stating that she attended the banquet with her late husband, who was then a member of the Common Council for the Aldgate Ward. She has still in her possession the invitation ticket, the plac, of the Guildhall, and the books containing the programme of songs, &c. She adds that she was then 25, and she gives her present age as 86. Special arrangements are to be made for the comfort of this lady, both as to her journey to the Guildhall and as to her attendance at the banquet next week.

CONFESSION.—This awarded for the best answers to—“Why is Mother Ship-ton's Soap like the?” and “Why is my Soap like the?” Full particulars and complete costume in “Mother Ship-ton's Annual.” Ten stories by Best Authors, Thirty Illustrations, Price 3d., sold ever where. Published by Goodwin's, Great St. Martin's.—(Adv.)

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PIPER PAN.

Much anxiety is being experienced concerning the debate which will be raised by the London County Council on the question of Sunday concerts. That the result will be unfavourable to the continuance of the sacred and classical musical performances given in London every Sunday, and attended by some 20,000 persons, I can hardly imagine. Also, it is improbable that an official body, who sanction Sunday performances of secular music, paid out of the rates during the summer months, can reasonably object to sacred music on the Sabbath in the winter.

I hear that the stewards of the Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester festivals have arranged to meet with a view of discussing the best means of lowering the enormous fees of principal artists. There is no doubt that when £500 is paid to a popular prima donna, £300 to an eminent tenor, and proportionate sums to other artists there can be little profit in return for the immense amount of trouble and time expended in arranging the festivals. I am doubtful, however, whether the vocalists will reduce their terms. They know that the public will not be content with second grade singers, and, therefore, have the concert-givers comparatively at their mercy.

The management of the Carl Rosa Company are considerably satisfied with the financial results of the recent season at Covent Garden, and another visit from the troupe may be expected early in the New Year. Should this come about, it is to be hoped that the full company and their own chorus will accompany them. Many artistic defects, conspicuously presented during the season just ended will then be avoided, and the excellence of "ensemble" and "mise-en-scène," for which the Carl Rosa Company is justly famous, should thus be maintained.

Although musicians are not convinced that "Euter" was composed at the little organ in the church adjacent to the extinct seat of the Duke of Chandos, there is no doubt that Handel often played upon the instrument. It now stands in much need of repair, and lovers of the great master's music cannot do better than show their devotion by sending contributions to the rector of Edgware.

When the Senate of Homburg obtains the estate of Brahms, who died intestate, they propose to erect a monument to the composer in one of the public places in the city. But it appears that although they persist in claiming the money, it is not yet in their possession, and it is uncertain whether it ever will be.

Several important Covent Garden representatives have been over to Paris to hear Mlle. Acker, the youngest and most promising of Parisian prime donne. I understand that the clever young singer, who is said to be of Swedish extraction, will almost certainly be heard at the Royal Opera next season.

There passed away at Barnet last week, after a short illness, Marie Bencke, eldest daughter of the late Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy, the famous composer, who died 50 years ago at Leipzig.

Among the countless beautiful floral tributes sent for the funeral of the Duchess of Teck was a charming harp, presented by the Children's Orchestra, of which the late Princess was the much loved patroness.

The accomplished violinist, Mlle. Wietrowitz, has taken over the leadership of the Shinner Quartet, which will in future be known as the Wietrowitz Quartet.

Mme. Melba is being received everywhere with great enthusiasm on her provincial tour. I hear, too, that she is singing grandly; but that is no news.

An invalid friend of the four charming sisters Elsie has lately died, and to show his gratitude for the music with which they were often pleased to entertain him, has left each of them a legacy of £2,500.

Mme. Blanche Marchesi has recovered from the indisposition which necessitated her concert being abandoned, and has been singing with great success at Tunbridge Wells and Liverpool.

Dr. Hans Richter has returned to Vienna, now that his provincial tour and London season are over.

The new Lyric Hall, Dublin, will be opened by Mr. Michael Gunn at the end of this month, and Mme. Ella Russell and little Bruno Steindel will appear.

BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

The additions to the Zoological Society's menagerie during the week ending Nov. 2 include 10 paradise whistling birds, 3 painted whistling birds, 4 crimson-eared waxbills, 2 red-bellied waxbills, 2 yellow-rumped seed eaters, a many-coloured parakeet, 6 common rheas, a Pennant's parakeet, an alligator, a white-throated tiger-bird, 3 Shaw's turkeys (born in the menagerie), and a long-eared owl.

A correspondent of New York has favoured me with a cutting from an American paper giving an account of a horse swallowing a kitten which had been lying in its manger. The claws of the kitten were extended, and, on passing down the throat had hooked in and caused the kitten to stick halfway, which produced great pain and discomfort to the horse. On a veterinary surgeon being called in the kitten was dislodged, and it passed into the stomach.

It is not an unusual thing for horses and cows to pick up foreign objects when feeding from a manger or grazing, but as a rule they are not swallowed, but ejected after being chewed, and it is not an uncommon occurrence to find these objects flattened out by mastication. No doubt in the case above mentioned the kitten was swallowed into the hay in the manger and was unintentionally picked up by the horse.

I regret to have to record the death of a rough-haired terrier dog who had made himself a special favourite with a large circle of canine lovers in the north of London. Jack—that was his name—was run over by a cab last night, and succumbed to his injuries shortly after. He was a most intelligent animal, and had learnt to perform many amusing tricks. As well as being entertaining in this respect he

was a very faithful fellow, and would betide any one who crossed the path of his master, who, I believe, on more than one occasion has owed his safety to his dog.



The red river hog, or bush-pig, of which there are two female specimens at the present time in the Zoological Gardens, from one of which our sketch has been taken, is, if we may use the term for a pig, the handsomest of its tribe. Its body is covered with long coarse hairs of a chestnut-red colour, with a streak or mane of white down the back. The legs and face are black, but on the latter are several white markings about the eyes. Beneath it is a dirty white colour. Its snout is much elongated, and its ears, fringed with white, terminate in a pair of long hairs. Many specimens of this pig have been exhibited in the Zoo, and it has bred there on more than one occasion. The young are black, striped all over with chestnut brown.

The red bush-pig is a West African species, and lives in herds in swamps, and in the forests near rivers. In habits it is quite like its domesticated relative, delighting in wallowing in filth, and nothing seeming to come amiss to it in the shape of food, and there is no doubt that it does great damage to the cultivated lands near its haunts by devouring quantities of the growing crops. It is not such a formidable beast as the European wild pig (which is also found in North Africa), as it is not armed with such large tusks and is smaller in size. It, however, affords good sport to the hunter.

I have received a letter from a correspondent of Plymouth in which he states that he has very good reasons for believing that he knows a spot in the North of England where some remains of the great auk might be found. On account of the expense that would be incurred by examining the place he is reluctant to undertake the business on his own account, but he would be willing to assist anyone sufficiently interested in the matter to find them. I might point out to my correspondent that if he has any evidence of the remains of the bird being in the spot under observation he would have no difficulty in getting rid of any that he might be able to collect, for specimens of the extinct bird are very scarce in collections, and fetch high prices.

THE ACTOR.

Mr. John Hare is being universally welcomed back to London in the character of theatrical lesser. He will not start business till after Christmas, but already he is being assured of the general sympathy with his enterprise. That he is going to the Globe instead of to the Garrick need not, I think, be deplored. The Globe is a charming house for the class of piece which, I presume, Mr. Hare will favour—namely, comedy. For comedy the Garrick is, in my opinion, a shade too big. There is nothing like a small theatre for bringing out the nuances of comic acting.

If Mr. John Hare is wise he will, for the first time, in his management of the Garrick be as possible, too magnanimous. He too often cast himself for a subordinate part. The result was not altogether successful. The plays which drew best at the Garrick were those in which Mr. Hare was most prominent—"A Pair of Spectacles," for example. Of course, the Garrick is a difficult place to find plays which give him opportunities, and are interesting otherwise. The difficulty, however, is one which can be overcome, and Mr. Hare may be sincerely advised to meet and conquer it.

I confess to looking forward with particular pleasure to the season (I hope it will be seasons) which Messrs. Musgrove and Williamson are about to start at the Shaftesbury. A succession of French (or German) comic operas would be a very pleasant thing. "La Petite Mariée" will do very well to begin with, and there are rumours of "La Fille du Tambour Major" to follow. After that, why not "Le Petit Duc" and "Giroflé Girofla," and others of that kind? They would be revelations with the present generation, who, I dare say, would even welcome "Général de Hrabant," with or without Miss Solenne.

It is pleasant to know that Miss Nellie Stewart (Mrs. Musgrove) will have a leading rôle in the aforementioned version of "La Petite Mariée." She has been resident in London for some time, and a tolerably regular "first-nighter." She was too short a time before the London public to be very well remembered by it, but I have myself never forgotten the adorable spirit which she ably sang and acted in "Blue-eyed Susan" in the early 'nineties. It is only five years ago, and yet how long the interval appears to be! Never before did plays go so quickly as they do in these very rapid days.

I dare say Mr. Alfred Calmoult will be chaffed a good deal, in that he has written a three-act farce which will shortly be produced. The truth is that serious dramatists are being driven into the cultivation of the lighter forms of their art. There is no room at present for the serious plays which Mr. Calmoult has written, and I dare say he would prefer to go on writing. Play of his, of that sort, have been accepted by managers, but are awaiting production, simply because the public taste lies in another direction. No doubt we shall see them some day, but meanwhile, Mr. Calmoult does well to give us a new farce.

Once more Mr. Oscar Barrett is going to present a pantomime in London, and this time at the Garrick. He seems to have a fondness for the subject of Cinderella, who is certainly one of the most popular of nursery heroines. If I may be allowed to advise, I would suggest that in the new "Cinderella" Mr. Barrett should put forward a little less music and a little more fun. It is possible for a pantomime to be

too refined. What is wanted is a performance brisk in movement, and more humorous than sentimental.

The best artists do not disdain to serve the public in Christmas extravaganzas. I see that Miss Emma Owen, formerly of the Savoy and Avenue, and now of the Garrick (in "La Périole"), is to play "principal boy" in a suburban pantomime. I had rather she had been "principal girl," but she is sure to be vivacious in her acting and singing, and her dancing may be relied upon to be good.

OLD IZAAK.

The Thames is still exceedingly low and bright, and only experienced anglers, as a rule, stand any reasonable chance of sport, unless in the tidal water. At Richmond and Twickenham fair takes of fish have been obtained. Good roach are reported from Teddington, and Mr. McBride, having a dozen weighing 8 lb. in all. Messrs. Islip and Hoare (also with McBride) secured 50 lb. of barbel, nearly all of which were returned. The largest scaled tilb.

At Hampton, Jack of 4 lb. and 5 lb. have been caught during the week, and Mr. Burgess, fishing with William Milbourne, took a dozen perch in a couple of hours' fishing, the largest fish scaling 1 lb. No less than 51 Jack, some weighing 4 lb. each, besides other fish, were turned into this part of the river last week by Downham and Milbourne, as the result of the netting of Platt's Ait on behalf of the Thames Angling Preservation Society.

The competition at Windsor, held on Sunday last, proved a complete failure, so far as a large collection of fish was concerned. A good collection will yield, it is believed, a goodly sum to the Anglers' Benevolent Society, on whose behalf it was undertaken. There were nearly 500 competitors, of whom about 100 took fish of one sort or another, the largest take being 2 lb. and 3 lb. The prizes for the best fish were carried off by Mr. Bailey of the Hoxton Brothers, Messrs. Bell, Baxter, Hulme, Smithson, and Payne following in the order named.

Little has been done in the Lea, but some capital roach are reported from the neighbourhood of Ware. A good Jack has been taken in the Broxbourne water. The Arun continues to yield sport, and several nice Jack (of which 2 were caught by Mr. Wade) have recently been landed from the Central Association water. The special early train to Pulborough and Amberley has ceased running for the season. The Anglers' holding tickets can travel as usual by ordinary trains to either place.

The Greatham Anglers have an outing to Deal extending over a couple of days, of which some interesting particulars are likely to be given at their meeting on Tuesday evening, when their members return.

The Welsh Harp water at Hendon is yielding good fish. Many of the celebrities fishing there in former days have joined the ever-swelling majority, but the long rails and the "ploughed fields" (spots sacred to many memories) continue to give sport to their successors. Within the last week or so numerous Jack have been taken, among them one of 13 lb. by Mr. Gear; one of 10 lb. by Mr. Cameron; one of 9 lb. by Mr. Jarvis; and others of only slightly less weight. A few perch have also been had, and the lake is in capital condition.

London club anglers particularly will regret to hear that Mr. A. Conn, the popular secretary of the Bermondsey Brothers, is seriously ill, suffering from the result of an accident. A very feeling expression of sympathy (in which "Old Isak's" hearty joins) has been conveyed to him on behalf of the society, and he has the good wishes of all for his speedy restoration to health.

Mr. C. A. Medcalf (president) occupied the chair at the meeting of the Central Association on Monday last, when representatives from nearly all the leading angling clubs attended. The association is happily united and flourishing, and there is consequently little to report. Mr. W. H. Elsmore was at his post to give an account of the doings of the Thames Angling Preservation Society, and strongly urged its support. Mr. Crumpton followed with an appeal on behalf of the Rivers Re-Stocking Fund, and both speakers were listened to with considerable interest. The reports as to waters, visits, and the like having been given in the meeting closed in the customary manner.

The Norfolk Broads are being deservedly patronised, and some good takes of Jack are reported, among them those of Mr. G. H. Shepherd of the Woolpack, Bermondsey, who, in the course of a couple of days, managed to weigh in no less than 180 lb. at his club, of which 93 lb. were shown on Tuesday evening.

Talking of the Broads reminds me that the Drayton Park Reminiscences are to have a lantern lecture given on Monday, Nov. 8, at their club-house, the Holloway Hotel, Holloway-rd., N., to which all anglers are freely invited. The subject is to be "A Trip on a Norfolk river," and the illustrations, which are very numerous and realistic, have been kindly lent for the occasion by the Great Eastern Railway Co. "Old Isak's" presides, and the chair is to be taken at 8.30 p.m.

The time-honoured supper of the Preservation Society comes off at the Hoxton Restaurant on Monday evening, when Mr. E. Foreman, their esteemed hon. treasurer, will preside. For many years this was the regulation dish at this homely annual function, and it will doubtless still find a place in the menu. A good programme of music is to follow, and a delightful evening is anticipated.

I am sorry to hear that the United Brothers have lost a youthful and talented member in Mr. Callaghan, who died a few days since. He frequently gave a capital entertainment at his own and other clubs, and a beautiful wreath, sent by the members and their attendance also at the graveside, testified to the respect in which he was held.

May I remind secretaries that the annual collection for the Rivers Re-Stocking and Preservation Fund is fixed for the last week in November? The balance-sheet for 1896 has been duly audited by Mr. Henry Ball, chartered accountant, of 12, Haymarket, S.W., and copies will be sent to all

the clubs in the course of the next few days. It is hoped that this year's collection better than last, for the cause is one deserving of every support.

GENERAL CHATTER.

Never have I seen a landscape painting, even by master hands, which faithfully rendered the wonderful colouring of English woodland scenery during autumn. The varied hues may be portrayed faithfully enough, but there is always lack of the brilliant illuminating effect which the copious and thickets. This autumn has been exceptionally gorgeous; never did nature don a more superbly lively. Yet, when conversing with a friend who had cycled, so I learned, for some miles through scenery of that sort, I discovered that his mind had not taken the least aesthetic impression from the wealth of vivid colouring. All his thoughts seemed to have been concentrated on the surface of the road, the milestones, the direction of the wind, and the steep hills.

Scientific florists accomplish many wonderful things, but they have yet to discover how to make roses bloom in the month of June. A friend of mine who took a house a little way out some years ago, had a fine wealth of Gloire de Dijon and Marechal Niel at first. Gradually, however, the blooms diminished, although the trees looked to be as healthy as ever, and this year he has not been gratified by a single rose. I am told, and thus prevents the unfortunate plant from being a "thing of beauty and a joy for ever."

"Rattle his bones over the stones," sang Hood, and the couplet still carries its sharp point down at Nottingham. The guardians decided last week, after animated discussion, to send the unclaimed bodies of defunct paupers to the Cambridge Anatomical School for dissection. The poor, like the rich, are treated as if no more consideration was due to them than to the carcasses of dead dogs or cats? After all, they were human beings, when alive, and the sanctity attaching to human life in all civilised countries should safeguard their bodies from desecration after death. The poor, like the rich, entertain very strong feelings on this subject, and it seems to be a burning shame that this natural abhorrence of dissection should be callously disregarded when some miserable pauper destitute of relations or friends to claim his earthly tabernacle, dies in the workhouse.

Another instance of unempathetic consideration of paupers' feelings has just come under my notice in a Leeds paper. At the workhouse there, one of the inmates, a broken-down old fellow, has a well-to-do brother, in the South of England, who is about to be elected mayor of the town. The brother dwells in that union, and the legal "places of settlement" of the pauper brother, and as he is permanently disabled, he would be sent there in the ordinary course. But the Leeds guardians have agreed to keep him for another year, the mayor-elect having consented to pay 25s. a week for his keep. That is all very well so far as his high contracting parties themselves are concerned. But what about the poor old chap? I am inclined to guess that he would very much prefer to be sent back to his native place. All the more so, perhaps, by reason of the consideration he would receive there as brother of his chief citizen.

There is an old lady in Bengal, who, if the native papers may be believed, is nothing less than a human mint. She is endowed, they affirm, with miraculous power to produce silver and copper coins to any extent both from her hands and from the palms of her hands. They come tumbling out so quickly that an attendant has to be employed to pick them up as they fall. Moreover, she asserts that these coins are unspendable; pay them away as fast as you please, and they will find their way back into your purse. The Indian Government should see to this at once; no benefit can result from stopping the coinage of silver at the mint if the miraculous dame is allowed to continue her operations.

At a great horse fair held the other day on the Newcastle Town Moor, much difficulty was experienced in effecting a sale of largely reduced prices. This phenomenal demand was attributed by farmers and breeders to the increased popularity of cycling. Not only do many people who used to keep traps for pleasure now give preference to the wheel, but small tradesmen substitute cycle carriers for the delivery carts they have been wont to use. It is further prophesied that the motor-car will be entirely played out. A mournful prediction, but was it not freely uttered when railways were first introduced into England?

During the past week I essayed to play the game of bicycle polo for the first time. I am not altogether a stranger to the pony game, and was prejudiced against the bicycle as a substitute for the nimble-footed quadruped, which often as not plays the game "on his own." My short experience (one afternoon's play) has not made me an enthusiastic about bicycle polo. Bicycles were not intended for the antics to which they are subjected at the game. The whole dash and excitement of the real game is lost, and in its stead a scrambling, wobbling, machine-smashing tourney is indulged in. So far as I understand the game, it is a question of riding a borrowed machine, and being able to perform acrobatic feats. The chief danger lies in catching the spokes of one's front wheel, in which case it is a matter of head over heels. It may be that such airy flights have lost their fascination for me; anyhow, I shall content myself with road ramblings in future.

It was early in the present year when I attended at a military cyclist parade at Aldershot, commanded by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. I mentioned at the time that some of the gallant cavalry officers were hardly as much at home on wheels as when across their chargers. More than one "took a toss" when the bugler rang out the order to right turn and mount. It was therefore with some amusement that I read of the attendance of the Medical Staff Corps, "in their ambulances," at the recent Woolwich parade of military cyclists. The major-general commanding the district evidently appreciated the delicate attention of the M.S.C. in following the ride, as, before dismissing the parade at the end of the return journey, he specially thanked the officers attending. The military authorities of this country are slowly, but surely, realising the usefulness of the cyclist soldier. Some of us may live to read that Major Laies or Capt. Swindley has exclaimed at some future battle of Borking, "The Cyclist Corps will take Dorking."

These are that, while the preference shareholders get a dividend that amounts to over £2,000, the directors for their services get £1,000, the workmen as their share of the profits get £1,600, the ordinary shareholders nothing at all. He says he is "an ordinary shareholder, and I don't think it is fair that the workmen should get a share of the profits, while we do not find the capital get nothing at all."

There is another case. On Sunday I went, as I often do, from Blackfriars to Westminster on a penny boat. There were only about a dozen passengers, and I remarked to one of

the officials on the boat, "It will never pay to run these boats all winter." "It ain't likely to pay," he says, "when the company is obliged to pay 6d. pier dues every time they call at a pier to pick up or put down a passenger. We only embarked three of you at Blackfriars, that was 3d. for the company and 6d. toll to pay to the Thames Conservancy. We landed one at the Temple, and that cost the company another 6d. dead loss, for nobody got on at that pier."

When I got off I stated this view of the case to one of the men employed on the pier. "That's all right enough," he said, "but there are two sides to that question. On every one of these piers there are at least four men employed. The pier master, who gets 30s. a week, two other men at 25s. each, and a night watchman at 25s. This, with expenses such as coal, and various other things, comes to 28s. at the very lowest at each pier, and if the steamboats don't pay toll every time they call where is all this money to come from?"

Still another case. I am writing this from a little agricultural village (where I have a bit of a job on), over 100 miles from London, and this morning I was talking to a labourer about wages. "12s. a week, that's what they are," said he, "and is a week to pay out for a bit of a cottage," but since then I have interviewed one of the farmers about it, and he said, "That's right enough, 12s. a week is the wages, and it does seem much, but there is another side to the question."

And then he went on to tell that what with the extra money in the hay time, the extra work, turnip hoeing, &c., the labourer's wage would average quite 16s. a week, and as he said, "They always tell about the little cottage at 1s. a week, but they forget to mention the big garden, which is included in the rent. That provides them with plenty of potatoes, cabbage, &c., to last them all through the year. These are not half the questions I have heard both sides of this week, but they are enough to show the kind of thing I mean."

MR. WHEELER.

Thanks to a few fearless members of the Nationalist Cyclists' Union, the question of road racing and record breaking has been drastically tackled. All rational road riders will read with satisfaction the news that the union have vetoed this illegal side of the sport. The abolition of all road racing has long been urged in these columns, and the writer has been frequently told that the union existed for its patrons, and not for the general riding public. The patrons, it was pointed out, were the cycling clubs, who, for the most part, encouraged road racing among their members. Such arguments, however, are now supplied. Proved to be beside the question. The N.C.U. did a great day's work on Saturday last—one that may mean the turning point of its popularity, not among cyclists as a class, but with the great British public, who are nowadays all riders of the bicycle.

If any daughter of Eve is wavering between a desire to affect the emancipating knickerbocker and her own innate sense of the fitness of things, I can only hope that she may have seen the quadruplet and the triplet who journeyed to Ripley in a kind of dust and volleys of hoarse shouts of none too pleasant a kind on Sunday last. Seated on the middle seats were female scorches, hump-backed and short of breath. It was not a pretty sight; neither did it tend to raise any feeling of chivalry in the hearts of those of us who were rudely yelled at as they passed. Thanks to such enthusiasts, one of the most delightful cycling highways out of London is beginning to be dreared on a fine Sunday afternoon. This headlong scorching may be a highly diverting form of Sunday recreation to these folks, but unfortunately the remainder of the cycling public suffer. History teaches us that the many do not submit to the extravagances of the few for long. There comes an upheaval, and public opinion asserts itself. Sunday scorching will prove itself a case in question.

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oneself it is necessary to see oneself, if possible, at full length in a mirror. If one has a friend at hand to help in the "rounding" at the bottom all the better. Styles vary, of course, a great deal. We have the tailor-made skirt, the train skirt, the housemaid skirt, besides many variations of flounced and yoked skirts.

The newest from Paris is a skirt completely corded, gathered, and puffed. The quite plain skirt is a sort of "gored" skirt, which used to be called the "umbrella" skirt. If cut properly, this skirt can be made with 4 yards of 44-inch material. The measurements must be carefully taken, each side being measured from the hip to ankle, which means from waist to hem. The front and back length waist measure and round the hips. Never drag the tape; leave it rather loose. The newest skirts are made quite apart from the lining, which forms a sort of petticoat, trimmed with silk frill, from which can be of satin, linette, or alpaca.

Some prefer alkette or moirine, which is better than silk, as it rustles, but is more durable. In skirts made like this the under skirt or slip has a hem of chambray fibre or crinoline muslin, and it will be found that dress made like this will not much more quickly. If the skirt is lined in the ordinary way the seams must be opened, pressed, and notched, so that they will not "pucker." French dress-makers open the seams and bind with thin China ribbon.

The Pamina skirt, which I have sketched, is a skirt for everyday wear. It can be made of silk, moiré, serge, or alpaca. The 3 rows round the hips are of velvet ribbon braid on any suitable trimmings. Such a skirt is best made of 44-inch material. It is lined because it is light and easy to lift. We all know the misery of a heavy skirt to lift on days when we are feeling steady downpour of rain compels us to find use for our hands, with purse and umbrella.

The second skirt is very smart, but not so expensive to make, as 2 materials can be used, or a flounce of lace. This Céline skirt model is quite up-to-date, yet it can be used to re-model an old dress. As shown, it is of plum Cashmere, with a flounce of purple and black shot silk. The revers of the bodice are of silk, and the trimmings of narrow black velvet, with a dash of black velvet tie on the side. This is a very pretty and dainty costume for very little money.

Stout women should have their skirts finished at the waist with a piping cord instead of a waistband, unless, of course, a belt is worn, when the waistband is necessary. I have a weak idea, and are nicer to the touch, but at the same time they are not a necessity. Any little piece of silk will do to make one.

The cord velvet is far the best and most economical for binding skirts. It is just a cord of velvet on a double braid. Never make a dart in the front of a skirt if possible, as it spoils the set. A walking-skirt must clear the ground, if for ordinary day or morning wear. The pocket must be placed quite at the back, and cut flat in the shape of a tennis racket. It should be made neatly, so as not to show—not that people dare to carry much in their pockets now, except a bunch of keys and a pocket handkerchief.

Housemaid skirts are easy to make, as they require no fitting about the hips. They are usually made with a false hem at the bottom. There should be no fulness at the front than at the side and back, where the fulness must be most apparent. Pleated skirts are very much worn also. They are not quite so easy to make, as they have to be pleated instead of gathered, and if the folds do not lie flat they look very clumsy. I always like a skirt hooked on to the bodice, as nothing is so ugly as a rap between bodice and skirt at the back, and even the most ornamental safety pin is but a make believe. Many bodies have a buckle at the back of the waistband instead of the front. They are much newer in style worn thus. Sometimes the buckle is a round one, and the long ends are passed through it at the back.

During the past week I essayed to play the game of bicycle polo for the first time. I am not altogether a stranger to the pony game, and was prejudiced against the bicycle as a substitute for the nimble-footed quadruped, which often as not plays the game "on his own." My short experience (one afternoon's play) has not made me an enthusiastic about bicycle polo. Bicycles were not intended for the antics to which they are subjected at the game. The whole dash and excitement of the real game is lost, and in its stead a scrambling, wobbling, machine-smashing tourney is indulged in. So far as I understand the game, it is a question of riding a borrowed machine, and being able to perform acrobatic feats. The chief danger lies in catching the spokes of one's front wheel, in which case it is a matter of head over heels. It may be that such airy flights have lost their fascination for me; anyhow, I shall content myself with road ramblings in future.

It was early in the present year when I attended at a military cyclist parade at Aldershot, commanded by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. I mentioned at the time that some of the gallant cavalry officers were hardly as much at home on wheels as when across their chargers. More than one "took a toss" when the bugler rang out the order to right turn and mount. It was therefore with some amusement that I read of the attendance of the Medical Staff Corps, "in their ambulances," at the recent Woolwich parade of military cyclists. The major-general commanding the district evidently appreciated the delicate attention of the M.S.C. in following the ride, as, before dismissing the parade at the end of the return journey, he specially thanked the officers attending. The military authorities of this country are slowly, but surely, realising the usefulness of the cyclist soldier. Some of us may live to read that Major Laies or Capt. Swindley has exclaimed at some future battle of Borking, "The Cyclist Corps will take Dorking."

These are that, while the preference shareholders get a dividend that amounts to over £2,000, the directors for their services get £1,000, the workmen as their share of the profits get £1,600, the ordinary shareholders nothing at all. He says he is "an ordinary shareholder, and I don't think it is fair that the workmen should get a share of the profits, while we do not find the capital get nothing at all."

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TALK OF THE PEOPLE.

One hears curious rumours just now as to the state of affairs within the Cabinet itself, from which it would appear as though Mr. Chamberlain had not been quite so completely assimilated as had been hoped. People do say that the powerful Colonial Secretary is apt to extend the sphere of his control into the region of Foreign Affairs, and that Lord Salisbury does not altogether relish the intrusion. Of course it must often be exceedingly difficult to say whether a particular problem of State—such as the relations between France and England in the Foreign or in the Colonial Office. Anybody who knows Mr. Chamberlain will readily guess that, in such a case, the matter is not likely to go out of his hands if he can help it.

Really the event of the week is the removal of the Government for their policy to the Nile Valley. That so lately a friend should feel obliged to pour "precious balms" upon the heads of Ministers is a fact so significant that they cannot afford to disregard it. The fact is that everyone who is competent to speak on the subject at all knows that irretrievable opportunities are being allowed to slip away in Egypt, and that if the present policy of the Government continues our rivals and enemies will reap where we have sown. No one wants to see a hasty or inconsiderate advance, but we do want to be assured that we are not going to abandon the magnificent prize that is before us in our reach, and that the Government can give us such assurance they must expect to suffer in the confidence of the nation.

The Government are beginning to suffer a little in the confidence of the nation, but a reasonable man could suppose that they would not. There is no Administration yet that did not have to put up with a few small reverses such as that in the Middle East Division. But these things ought only to spur Unionists on to increased activity. What we have won we can only hold by hard work and level service, and it is well that they should be so. Therefore I hope that there will be no slackness at Deptford and that every elector will remember how great is the cause for which Mr. Milner asks his vote. Besides, it will be a disgrace to the constituency if a man who has been convicted before two judges of "illegal practices" is allowed to sneak into the seat left vacant by one who is now himself a judge.

There has been, as I dare say you have noticed, quite a little panic in American securities. Prices have gone down with a run. And why? Well, the explanation is that Spain has addressed a rather curt note to Washington, and the fear of a rupture has produced the "slump." We have had to stand a good deal of brag and bluster from our American friends in these recent years, and it is not altogether unwelcome to see that the mere possibility of Spanish shells dropping into New York is enough to drive the business men of that city off the United States. I suppose the United States is the only Power in the world which would show their perturbation at the prospect of a war with poor bankrupt Spain. Which fact is not without its moral for Spread-Eagleish Americans.

They don't seem to be any nearer than they were in the Transvaal to the abolition of the monstrously unjust and oppressive dynamite monopoly, and I don't believe they ever will be so long as Oom Paul sits in the Presidential Chair. It is believed that the State Attorney regarded the monopoly as illegal, but the resolution moved to the Smallpox Hospital, one death occurring. The workhouse was now practically isolated.

At Dover, Pte. J. Wilson, E. Surrey Regt., was charged with robbing a comrade of 21s. and some jewellery. Prisoner, who was arrested after offering a brooch in pledge, pleaded guilty to the robbery, and was sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude, and 20 years' banishment. —DAILY NEWS.

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The November meeting of the Gallery (or Press) Lodge of Freemasons was held last night at Anderson's Hotel, under Bro. G. Tarran, W.M. Bro. S. James was elected W.M. for the ensuing year, and Bro. M. M. Duckworth, P.M. was re-elected. After dinner an admirable musical entertainment was given.

Beatrice Amy Evans, 10 months old, daughter of a cabinetmaker, of Brunswick-st., City-rd., was sitting in front of the fire on the 13th ult. when she pulled a teapot full of hot tea over her head. She was severely scalded, and was taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Symptoms of scarlet fever intervened, and the child was removed to the Eastern Fever Hospital, Homerton, where she died.

LATEST ELECTRIC FLASHES.

HOME.
Richard Hy. Douthwaite, labourer, was sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude at Lancaster for assault on his daughter, aged 14.

At Sheffield, yesterday, the magistrates granted an application made on behalf of musicians in the local theatrical orchestras for a licence for a concert in a music-hall this evening.

William Shilton and Henry Adderley were each fined £1 15s. at Coventry for refusing to quit the Cranes' Inn and assaulting the landlord, whose thumb was bitten in the struggle.

An inquest was held at Sunderland on the 6th inst. of a man, who was found dead in his watchman's box. —Verdict, death from syncope.

Four Marines, named Rogers, Watson, Roberts, and Carr, were at Deal sentenced to one month's hard labour for wilfully damaging property and killing fowl.

At Brighton yesterday, Albert Ernest Macklen, 14, was remanded on a charge of embezzling 5s. 6d. and £2 12s. 6d., received by him on behalf of his employer, a tailor.

A detachment of the 3rd Hussars and a Corps of Salvationists yesterday afternoon attended the funeral at Chatham of Charles Webb, dockyardman, who was killed to death by a horse.

At Chester, William Bishop, 23, blacksmith, was acquitted on a charge of attempting to wreck a train between Chester and Birkenhead by placing an obstruction on the line near Spital.

A wedding of an extraordinary character took place at Dover yesterday, the bride being a tradesman, aged 76, and the bride a lady of 74. There was a large congregation at the church where the marriage was solemnized.

At Belfast, James Macready, letter carrier, was committed to trial on the charge of shooting at Mr. P. Dancy, postmaster, and also a letter carrier, Mr. Lindsay. The prisoner had recently been reduced for some irregularity.

Albert Torkin, 23, collier, was committed for a month at Bury for stealing 7s. from a grocer's shop in King-st., Bury. The money was placed on the counter, and prisoner, who had been 33 times convicted, entered the shop and took it.

John Foxson and John Parkes were remanded at Wednesday charged with stealing a goldfish, belonging to John Lovridge. They had offered to buy the bird, but prosecutor refused to sell, and it was alleged that during prosecutor's absence they stole it.

Olof Osan was remanded at Boston charged with the manslaughter of Karl Johan Evenson. Both were seamen on board the Norwegian ship Lucy, lying in Boston dock, and quarrelled. Osan lifted deceased up and let him fall on deck, injuring his spine so seriously that he died.

William Rowbottom, labourer, was at Chester sent to penal servitude for 5 years for inflicting grievous bodily harm upon Henry Higginbottom, coachman at Marple. Prisoner, after threatening to kill or drown prosecutor, throw him over the canal bridge.

Charles Read, butcher, who was cycling home from Pendlebury to Broughton, ran into 3 men standing in the highway, one of whom was very severely injured. Read himself was thrown from his machine and killed. He was to have been married on Thursday.

Owing to an outbreak of diphtheria at Bedford Workhouse, the guardians held their usual meeting at the Town Hall, by permission of the mayor. It was stated that 3 cases had been removed to the Smallpox Hospital, one death occurring. The workhouse was now practically isolated.

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HAYMARKET THEATRE. LAST NIGHT.

In "The Little Minister," a dramatic comedy of Mr. J. M. Barrie of his popular story of the same title, the management of the Haymarket have introduced to players one of the charmingly original comedies of modern times; a play worthy to take rank with the same writer's previous dramatic work, "The Professor's Love Story." Like its predecessor from the same gifted pen, the piece bears upon its face the welcome impress of a new mintage, fresh alike in theme, characterization, and humour. Throughout



Lady Babbie. Rev. Gavin Disher (Miss Wynne Evans). (Mr. C. Maudsley). Act II.—"The Egyptian."

its four acts there is not to be discovered in this work the fault which marks so many adaptations of novels for the stage for the piece is coherent, sequent, and wholly consistent with itself, needing no antecedent acquaintance with the story, it conveys its action, to fully comprehend either its action or its motive. Not until the first and second acts are presented does there seem any likelihood that such beyond a play of illustrative local manners and individualities peculiar to the Scotch Highlands is being given; but this pretence, whose quaint humour is devised with artistic stagecraft to make clear as noonday the highly original and diverting plot which ensues and is maintained with unflagging fun and interest to the final fall of the curtain.

The life and soul of the play is the heroine Lady Babbie, the only child of the Scotch Earl of Rintoul. This damsel for all her patrician birth is a female Puck, a freakish girl having a nature brimming over with the irrepressible and unbridled, the more freely indulged and unrestrained by



Lady Babbie. Rev. Gavin Disher (Miss Wynne Evans). (Mr. C. Maudsley). Act IV.—"The Egyptian."

reason of its innocence. Heart smitten by the personal and oratorical graces of the Rev. Gavin Disher, the still youthful "little minister" of the village kirk adjoining her father's castle, the lively Lady Barbara disguises herself as a gipsy and waylaying the clergyman in the pine wood hard by his manse, so fascinates him, even against his will and conscience, as to raise a scandal against him among the four hard and bitterly pious elders of his kirk, who tyrannize with an iron rule of conduct over their pastor. Detected with the gipsy by a company of English soldiers who suspect her of aiding and abetting the rioters in the neighbouring town they have been sent to put down, Disher, to save the girl from arrest and imprisonment, is forced to flee, and the gipsy is his lover, of whose suit they have heard. He declares that he has no knowledge of the Lady Barbara, when she enters, her gipsy disguise cast off, and now attired as herself. Disher, now perceiving the part she has been playing, chivalrously ignores the lady and her lover, but declares to have her love set aside. Avowing to the Earl and the Captain her affection for the minister, she insists upon holding to her promise given as the gipsy to marry him. His infuriated rival then calls to mind that Disher, before he and his men had declared according to Scotch law, marriage between the two. Lady Babbie gleefully backs them, an assertion, which is further confirmed by the Earl, as well as the elders. In the concluding scene of the play Lady Babbie reveals herself as the sometime gipsy, and, boasting the savage Captain with his own petard, proclaims herself as legally wedded to the minister.

This summary gives but a faint idea of the humorous quality or of the dramatic interest of the story, which, by its quaint and varied characters, and its illustrative of the picturesque life of the Scotch Highlands during the first quar-

ter of the present century, held the audience refreshed and exhilarated by its lively scenes of pure comedy to the end, when a storm of applause gave proof of a certain and lasting success. The burden of the acting was mainly borne by Miss Wynne Evans as the skittish, irrepressible Lady Babbie, an impersonation marked in its natural truthfulness with singular grace and vivacity by this captivating and accomplished actress. The beauty of the embodiment was heightened by contrast with the quaint portrayal of the Scotch minister by Mr. Cyril Maude, who, in a line of character with which he has not hitherto used his audience, achieved a signal success. Mr. Brandon Thomas, Mr. Kinghorn, Mr. F. H. Tyler, and Mr. Holman Clark kept the audience in a ripple of laughter by their ably differentiated impersonations of the sterner characters of the Earl of Rintoul, Mr. W. G. Elliot imparted the requisite social quality and personal dignity, and Mr. Hallard enacted with sincerity the anti-pathetic part of Captain Halliwell. As a rigid, vindictive Scotch peasant, Mr. Sydney Valentine again approved himself, and the little part of the boyish son was played with her winsome naturalness by Miss S. Fairbrother. The cast was made complete by Mrs. E. H. Brooke, Miss Mary Mackenzie, and Miss Nina Cadiz, in subsidiary parts. Such enthusiasm as was seen at the close of the performance was justly earned by the play, whose author was stated, by Mr. Frederick Harrison, to be too modest to answer in person the vociferous complimentary calls for him before the curtain for well-earned congratulations.

BULUWAYO RAILWAY.
MR. RHODES STILL EXTENDING HIS SCHEME.
A Reuter's telegram from Bulawayo last night gives further details of the railway project, some account of which appeared yesterday. Sir J. Siverwright said the real significance of that day's proceedings lay in the fact that every man there was striving, each in his own way, to extend the scheme and fame of the railway. The fact that 200 political forces—Republican and Imperialist—were contending in that country was due to misconception. The Imperialists did not contemplate an Empire held in subjection by military despotism, but merely a collection of free self-governing States, each honourably bound to respect and regard as sacred the internal independence of their neighbour, but bound together by ties of common interest and by the need of common defence. Sir J. Siverwright read the following:

"I have made up my mind to extend the railway to Zambesi with the day. The magnificent couplings between these and there mean much to us. Let us see the work accomplished during our lifetime." —Mr. Lawley said that it was not the present intention of the Government to extend the railway to Mashonaland, but that a survey was now being made towards Victoria Falls, on the Zambesi, for the purpose of tapping the immense resources of the forests and coalfields of the North.

AMERICA AND SPAIN.
RUBBISH AMERICAN WAR PREPARATIONS.
A Dailies' telegram from Washington last night says that a decidedly warlike feeling has been aroused owing to the reception of the full text of the Spanish reply to the Note of the United States upon the Cuban question. The Secretary for War has authorized the enlistment of articles for the war, and the purchase of arms and munitions for the purpose of strengthening the weak points of the defences is being rushed forward, and at New York 4 monster 16-inch guns are to be placed, more powerful than any on the Spanish warships; thereby, it is hoped, rendering the armament of the latter ineffective.

GREAT FIRE IN PIMLICO.
A fire of a disastrous nature broke out shortly before 10 a.m. yesterday in Lupus-st., Pimlico. The scene of the outbreak was a small house, the rear of a large house, and at one of these a fancy bazaar was about to be opened. The fire originated on the ground floor, and 2 of the shops were quickly in flames. The buildings, of 4 floors, are occupied above the ground floor as dwelling-houses, and the occupants of these, solicited for the purpose of their furniture and other things into the street, and got them out of the burning premises as best they could. Six fire-engines were soon at work, but before the flames were extinguished 2 of the shops had been partially destroyed.

FISHERMEN DROWNED.
William Decastaret and John Hamon, fishermen, of Sark, whilst making for Creux Harbour to send their catch to market, were overtaken by a gale, in which their boat capsized. Both men were drowned. The bodies and some wreckage have been washed ashore, but the bodies of the men have not been found.

TRADE RETURNS.
The Board of Trade returns issued yesterday show that the imports for October were £238,943,753, a decrease of £631,127, compared with the corresponding month of last year. Exports amounted to £219,283,022, showing a decrease of £1,400,105. Imports for the 10 months ended Oct. 31 were £2,756,726,295, being an increase of £1,436,324 over the 10 months of 1896; exports £2,195,374,223, a decrease of £5,965,023.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has accepted the office of patron of the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation jointly with the Archbishop of York.

It is officially announced that the Queen and Court will leave Balmoral for Windsor Castle on Friday next, travelling by special train from Balmoral.

Lord Rosebery and his sister, Lady Leconfield, arrived at Battle Abbey last evening on a visit to their mother, the Duchess of Cleveland, who leaves England on the 12th inst. for India.

On Thursday, Mr. Moore and Burgess Minstrels will produce at the St. James's Hall a new "lyrical" burlesque, entitled "Cupid and the Kitten," by Messrs. Newton and Hunt.

Baron F. de Rothschild, Lord W. Cecil, Sir D. Mackenzie Wallace, Capt. Walsh, and Mr. C. Dykes arrived at Sandringham House last night on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales.

THE VOLUNTEERS YESTERDAY.

At the Swallowtail Assembly Rooms, Regent-st., the annual distribution of prizes to members of H. Co. of the 16th Middlesex (London Irish) Rifles took place between Pts. I. and II. of the annual concert. Capt. W. Farquharson presided, and there was a large assembly of members and their friends. In his annual address Capt. Farquharson stated that the efficient strength of the company at the close of the official year was 162, the company being the strongest in the battalion, and members had been most successful in the regimental shooting competitions, winning the Ward Cup for field firing, the Volley, Tait, Daubney, and Stanton-Evans Cups. Pte. H. Young, jun., achieved the distinction of being the best shot in the battalion in class firing, and his brilliant marksmanship was proved from taking part in the company competition on account of it being held on the last day of the N.R.A. meeting at Biele, when he was firing in the last stage of the Queen's. Maj. Stephenson distributed the prizes to the principal winners in the first competition being Pte. Young, sen., in the second Corpl. Shelley, in the recruit Pte. R. W. Smith, and in the attendance series Pte. Wright. Incidentally it was announced that the corps had now secured new headquarters in Duke-st., Adelphi, including mess, kitchen, sergeants' room, officers' quarters, and orderly and store rooms.

Capt. S. E. Morris was chairman at a Bohemian concert and general entertainment given at the Faldst. Restaurant, Eastcheap, by members of H. Co. of the 3rd London Rifles. Col.-sergt. Luck carried out the arrangements. A number of well-known artists contributed to the programme. It was announced that the prizes won by members of the regimental shooting club would be presented by the Lord Mayor at the Guildhall on Dec. 4, upon the occasion of the battalion prize presentation, and that after the ceremony the club would give their annual concert at the Taltel, London Wall, Surg.-capt. Abbott-Arthur presiding.

At the Agricultural Hall the prizes won last season by the members of I. Co. 21st Middlesex Rifles were distributed by Maj. Byrnes, and the annual dinner took place, at which Capt. W. N. Davis presided (supported by a large number of officers, Col.-sergt. Luck, and other members of the corps). The prizes were Staff-sergt. Yates, Sergt. Lutman, Drummer Read, Pte. Spear, Sergt. Cheetham, Lieut. Hale, Corpl. Crisp, and Pte. Herbert. The Section Commanders' prizes were won by Sergt. Lutman, Sergt. Crisp, and Pte. Barley and Dennis. Among the guests was Mr. T. Spring, late 11th Hussars, one of the survivors of the Balafava Charge.

With reference to the intended march of Volunteers to the Regular Army, Lord Methuen, C.B., in 1895, it was stated that Maj.-gen. H. Trotter, commanding the Home District, was in communication with commanding officers with the view of fixing a date for the assembly which would be generally convenient.

At the Champion Hotel, Aldersgate-st., the annual regimental concert of the cycle club in the 2nd V.B. Royal Fusiliers was held, Qm.-sergt. Buckland being chairman, supported by a large number of officers, and Sergt. Barrett hon. sec. The programme was of a high-class character.

At the headquarters of the Tower Hamlets Engineers, the 20th annual fête was given to commemorate the birthday of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales upon a most attractive and well-arranged scale. The entertainment consisted of a grand concert under the direction of Col. Sergt.-maj. Sears, dancing in the hall and grounds, which were brilliantly illuminated, performances by band and under Mr. Haydon, and a fireworks display. There was an immense company.

There was a large muster of officers, non-com. officers, and men of the 4th V.B. E. Surrey Regt. on the range of the N.R.A. at night, competing for an extensive series of prizes under third class conditions, and this being so the scores made were reckoned for clearing for the current Volunteer year, which commenced on Nov. 1. About 130 of all ranks took part, and passed the principal being those of Lee-corpl. Comber 74, followed by Capt. Spencer with 74, Col.-sergt. Terry 74, Sergt. Riddell 74, Sergt. J. L. Lupton 74, Sergt. Turner 74, Sergt. Allard 74, Qm. Arkell 72, 72, Sergt. Lambart 72, Sergt. T. Tally 72, Sergt. Hospi 72, Sergt. T. Tally 71, Pte. Viney 71, Lee-corpl. Cameron 70, Arm.-sergt. Hart 70, and Pte. Donoghue 70. Maj. and Asst. T. Sergt.-maj. Nightingale, and other members of the permanent staff had charge of the shooting (8 targets being occupied), and the competition will be resumed on Saturday.

At the headquarters of the 2nd Middlesex Artillery the annual inter-company and depotary competition was held, and detachments from companies entered, and in a very smart and efficient manner, went through the work. The conditions were that each team should consist of 19, but not less than 16 members, and the gun used weighed 40 lbs. muzzle pointing in the direction the gun was to travel, and to be raised on to 2 1/2 by 9 a.m. edge, and slewed and for end. Then a ten-ton gun was moved along a passage, and subsequently the single was dismounted, leaving the gun on 4 pieces on marked spot. The muzzle pointing down course, and the gun was then replaced. For this operation 25 minutes were allowed, and it more than 25 minutes were required for drill, the gun was to be fired on a target, and the gun was to be raised on to 2 1/2 by 9 a.m. edge, and slewed and for end. 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Qualified Practitioners always in attendance.
Mouths, St. ST. FORD, S.W., 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 8

